

U.S. Senate Vote Condemns Election Of Marcos as Fraud

By Don Oberdorfer
and Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate voted overwhelmingly on Wednesday to condemn the re-election of President Ferdinand E. Marcos as fraudulent and declared that America's interests are best served in the Philippines by a government which has a popular mandate.

The 85-9 vote was interpreted as an unusually strong message from the Republican-controlled Senate that Mr. Marcos has lost the support of U.S. political leaders.

But the "sense of the Senate" resolution fell short of a demand that Mr. Marcos step down, as some senators had sought.

The resolution said that the elections, in which Mr. Marcos was declared the winner over the opposition candidate, Corason C. Aquino, had been "marked by such widespread fraud that they cannot be considered a fair reflection of the will of the people of the Philippines."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, testifying at a Senate com-

mittee hearing shortly before the vote, counseled "care and a little patience" that he hoped efforts to withdraw U.S. aid.

"We shouldn't be doing anything about our aid levels right at the moment," Mr. Shultz said, pointing out that the special White House envoy, Philip C. Habib, still is in the Philippines on a fact-finding mission.

Mr. Shultz, who Mr. Habib "has to say," He conceded that "the election was badly affected by fraud and violence, mostly by the party in power." But, he said, the United States should "watch unfolding events before taking further action."

In a statement reminiscent of those he made about South Africa last year, before congressional pressures overwhelmed the administration's opposition to economic sanctions against Pretoria, Mr. Shultz said, "We want to stay committed in the Philippines. We don't want to walk away from there."

Mr. Shultz, as well as many senators, spoke of the strategic importance of the U.S. naval and air bases in the Philippines. He said, however, that the U.S. stake in democracy is even more important than the bases.

The United States already had sent a very strong signal of its disapproval of the election, Mr. Shultz said, adding that "it's clear that fraud and violence only provide fuel for the insurgency" being waged by Communist guerrillas.

Reagan administration officials said Tuesday that Mr. Habib had warned Mr. Marcos that he must make reforms and share power with the opposition forces headed by Mrs. Aquino or risk losing U.S. military and economic aid.

These officials did not say how Mr. Marcos should or could accomplish these goals, particularly in view of the opposition's refusal thus far to consider taking part in this government.

In Manila, Mr. Habib, through an embassy spokesman, said that he had no basis in fact for those (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



Neil A. Armstrong, left, the first man to walk on the moon, and William P. Rogers, the former secretary of state, testifying about the shuttle accident before a Senate panel.

U.S. Space Engineer Says He Argued For Hours to Try to Halt Challenger

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The top manager of Morton Thiokol present at the Kennedy Space Center before the Jan. 28 lifting of the space shuttle Challenger has testified that he had argued for hours with space agency officials not to launch the ship because of low temperatures.

He said he persisted even after his superiors had overruled him and given the agency a go-ahead. The engineer, Allan J. McDonald, a 26-year veteran of Morton Thiokol Inc., which makes the boosters, said Tuesday night that at a closed session Friday before the presidential panel investigating the accident he recounted his "some-what heated" exchanges with officials of the space agency.

He said in a telephone interview that those exchanges centered on the rocket seals that have become a major suspect in the explosion that killed the shuttle's seven crew members.

In testimony before a Senate subcommittee Tuesday, Jesse W. Moore, the space agency's top shuttle official, said he was told about low temperature readings on one of the booster rockets the morning of the launching and would have asked more probing questions had the issue been brought to his attention.

Asked if those readings would have prompted "a high sense of alarm" had he known of them before approving the launching, Mr. Moore replied, "I believe I would have asked some questions about what the readings indicated," particularly the indications that the right booster rocket showed much lower temperatures than the left-hand rocket.

Neil A. Armstrong, the former astronaut who is vice chairman of a presidential commission that is investigating the Challenger accident, testified that the readings were difficult to make and "don't completely add up."

Mr. McDonald, who is the director of Thiokol's solid-fuel rocket motor project, said he turned over to the commission detailed notes made in the course of his dispute with the officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

He said he first warned NASA that he had first warned NASA (Continued on Page 6, Col. 7)

Hussein Reveals Talks With PLO Have Failed

By Ibrahim Noori
Reuters

AMMAN — King Hussein said Wednesday that a year of talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization on a Middle East peace formula ended in failure.

"We are unable to continue to coordinate politically with the PLO leadership until their words become backed by actions, by commitment, credibility and consistency," he said in an address to the nation.

The speech followed extensive talks with Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, on a formula that would include PLO recognition of Israel's right to exist to break the deadlock over negotiations for a Middle East peace settlement.

The king, who did not indicate whether the talks would resume, said that the principles of his February 1985 accord with the PLO to work jointly for Middle East peace remained valid.

"Although this phase of political action with the PLO leadership has ended differently from what we had hoped for, the principles and tenets of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord will continue to embody the foundations governing ties between the Jordanians and Palestinian peoples," he said, according to an official English translation of the speech.

The king said that Mr. Arafat left Jordan on Feb. 19 without accepting United Nations Security Council Resolution 242.

The resolution implicitly recognizes Israel's right to exist and calls for its withdrawal from occupied Arab land, but it does not mention Palestinian demands for self-determination.

Jordan supports an international peace conference bringing together all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO and the permanent members of the Security Council.

The United States and Israel refuse to talk to the PLO until it recognizes the Jewish state's right to exist.

"Acceptance of the resolution would have led to an immediate opening of the American-Israeli dialogue, on the basis of which (Continued on Page 6, Col. 7)

we would have continued our efforts for convening an international peace conference to which the PLO would be invited to participate as a representative of the Palestinian people," the king said.

It was the second time disagreement with Mr. Arafat had thwarted Jordanian efforts to break the deadlock in the Middle East peace process. They broke off an earlier round of talks in April 1983 after Mr. Arafat refused to allow Jordan to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians.

The king's reference to his adherence to last year's accord indicated that he still stood by the PLO, recognized by Arab states as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

President Hosni Mubarak of (Continued on Page 6, Col. 6)



King Hussein

Israelis, Moslem Militias Clash in South Lebanon

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Fierce gun battles broke out Wednesday between Israeli troops and Moslem militias in southern Lebanon as a search continued for two captured Israeli soldiers.

Kilnappers in Beirut released three Israeli soldiers; officials admitted last month. Page 2.

Israeli soldiers were the worst fighting in the area since Israel withdrew almost all its forces last June.

The clashes occurred after Shiite Moslem guerrillas holding the two soldiers threatened to execute them at 9 P.M. Wednesday unless all Israeli troops had been withdrawn from Lebanon by then. The two soldiers were seized Monday in an ambush.

"The chief of the Israeli Army Northern Command, Lieutenant General Orr, said that the situation would have no effect on the search for the captured soldiers." (Continued on Page 6, Col. 3)



Marcos said he would curb civil disobedience by Aquino supporters. Page 2.

Tribal Strife Thwarts Dreams of African Nations Coups, War, Riots, Starvation: All Are Linked to Bitter Ethnic Jealousies

By David Crary
The Associated Press

NAIROBI — From Sudan to South Africa, on shantytown streets and desert battlefields, tribal conflicts are fragmenting Africa's nations and tormenting its peoples.

Even the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa is often beset by tribal rivalry. Black groups have been fighting each other in recent months, sometimes shattering black unity in the battle against white government.

African tribalism has triggered

Wars and toppled governments, just as it has wrecked courtships and shattered job seekers.

In Kenya, a woman of the Luo tribe who tries to buy corn meal during a food shortage caused by drought is snatched away by a shopkeeper selling only to his fellow Kikuyu.

In Uganda, where guerrillas who took power last month are now preaching tribal unity, tribal affiliation has cost more than a half-million lives during two decades of chaos.

"It is common knowledge that

tribalism is a killer," said Willie Masururu, a political commentator in Zimbabwe, where the Ndebele and Shona tribes have been sparring for 150 years. "Anybody who has been hanging around since Africa began to rule itself has seen tribalism butchering many people on our continent."

Before the arrival of colonialism, the tribes functioned as distinct nationalities.

They sometimes warred with one another but, were rarely locked in the day-to-day friction that began

when they were lumped together by Europeans.

Colonial powers drew the borders of their possessions without regard for the peoples, languages and cultures within them.

A Kenyan sociologist, Katana Mwangi, wrote in a recent article that the colonial powers encouraged tribal divisions as part of a divide-and-rule strategy.

After independence, he said, the tribal divisions were maintained by Africans who had a stake in preserving the status quo on a continent with not enough to go around.

"It is very safe to say that the producers, sustainers and purveyors of tribalism in Africa are the rich, the powerful and the educated," Mr. Mwangi wrote.

In South Africa, anti-apartheid activists accuse the government of exacerbating tribal differences along ethnic lines while promoting the establishment of 10 black homelands.

Recent fighting between Zulus and Pondo in Natal province is viewed as tribal conflict by the South African government, but critics say that the homeland system aggravated the problem.

Tribal divisions are a factor in civil wars in Chad, Angola and Sudan, as they were in the devastating Biafran war in Nigeria in the late 1960s.

Tens of thousands of people were slaughtered during power struggles between the Tutsi and Hutu tribes of Burundi and Rwanda in the 1960s and early 1970s, and the toll continues to climb.

Despite the awkwardness of the colonial boundaries, African leaders have repeatedly endorsed their validity in the quarter-century since much of the continent became independent.

Kwame Nkrumah, the former president of Ghana who died in 1966, once said that the continent's future lay in adopting one-party political systems in an effort to blunt the influence of ethnic factions, and many have denounced tribalism as an obstacle to national development.

In Kenya, where the largest of 40 tribes comprises less than 20 percent of the population, President Daniel arap Moi describes tribalism as a cancer and the foundation of all evil.

He has ordered employers to stop hiring on a tribal basis and urged teachers to counter ethnic prejudices among their pupils.

James O. Eastland, a former Mississippi senator, is dead at 81. Page 3.



U.S. soldiers take part in a joint patrol with Honduran airborne troops.

U.S. Ties to Honduras Growing Closer As Military Infrastructure Is Installed

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Sometime this week, the 31-piece band of the New Mexico Army National Guard will unpack its tubes, trunks and pianos in the Honduran jungle and begin entertaining U.S. troops in Central America.

The band's two-week sojourn, its first deployment abroad, is a symbol of what has become a sustained and institutionalized U.S. military and intelligence presence in Honduras.

Since the late 1970s, while tens of thousands more have cycled through in a series of exercises.

Intelligence gathered by U.S. planes, sensors and sophisticated sensors in Honduras now flows almost instantaneously to Washington, the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, the Salvadoran Army and, with some restrictions, the anti-Sandinista rebels battling the Nicaraguan government, according to Reagan administration officials and congressional testimony.

While Congress has authorized

no bases for Honduras, the administration recently disclosed ambitious plans stretching through 1991 to build, among other things, ammunition caches, barracks and outdoor mess halls.

The buildup has been accompanied by a series of exercises.

U.S. soldiers on maneuvers in Honduras spend months building roads and bridges, and practicing propaganda tactics.

plished without fanfare or, at times, even without the presence of the U.S. Army's remotely piloted reconnaissance plane is shown down over hostile territory, for example, military spokesmen are under orders simply to announce that the plane "malfunctioned, went out of control and crashed" unless asked specifically

about hostile fire, according to internal documents.

None of this suggests that U.S. troops are about to enter combat against the leftist Salvadoran guerrillas or the Sandinista government of Nicaragua on the other. Even the most hawkish senior administration and military officials have said they remain convinced that such a direct U.S. role would be a mistake.

But during the past three years, the infrastructure to support such a role has been put in place. Perhaps more important, the infrastructure now exists for the United States to play a major supporting role for both the Salvadoran Army and the Nicaraguan Contras.

Central Intelligence Agency, U.S. and congressional officials said.

"SouthCom now has in its tactical intelligence center the capability to monitor the war and to run the war in Central America," said one source who recently visited the region, referring to the U.S. Southern Command. "Things are being reorganized."

Perhaps nothing symbolizes that (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Markets React to Voleker

Paul A. Voleker, the chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, warned Wednesday that sharp declines in the dollar's value posed a danger of re-igniting U.S. inflation.

His remarks, in testimony before the U.S. House Banking Committee, set off very heavy trading in foreign-exchange and U.S. stock markets.

On the New York Stock Exchange, prices dropped sharply after three straight days of record gains. Most U.S. government bond prices "moved higher in early trading, while industrial utility bonds edged up slightly. Some interest rates declined. (Page 8.)

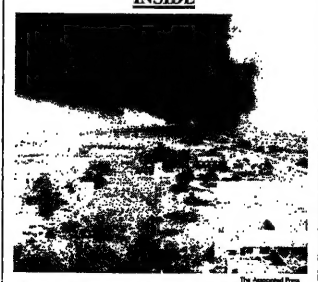
In the Eurobond markets, prices of dollar-denominated bonds fluctuated widely before closing mixed. (Page 11.)

In Mr. Voleker's comments — interpreted to mean that the Fed would not soon move to raise interest rates — he said, "Economic history is replete with examples of countries that, in attempting to correct overvaluation of their currencies, failed to take advantage of their improved competitive positions."

"Too often," he said, "they resorted to a debilitating and self-defeating cycle of external depreciation and internal inflation."

(Details on Mr. Voleker's testimony, Page 8.)

INSIDE



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The Afghan war has become a painfully important subject in the Soviet Union. Page 5.

Science

Halley's comet has completed its biggest, brightest phase — out of sight from Earth, behind the sun. Page 7.

Business/Finance

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James Eastland, Dies; Conservative Democrat Of Mississippi Was 81

United Press International
GREENWOOD, Mississippi—James O. Eastland, 81, a former Democratic senator from Mississippi and a powerful figure on Capitol Hill for more than 36 years, died Wednesday.

Mr. Eastland, a staunch conservative, had served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee for 22 years.

The former senator was transferred to the Greenwood hospital from North Sunflower County Hospital in Ruleville, Mississippi, on Sunday after his condition became deteriorating. Mr. Eastland, who suffered from multiple ailments, was admitted to the hospital Feb. 7 after choking on a piece of meat at his home in Decaturville, Mississippi.

Rights Law Opponent

By Peter Kerr
New York Times Service
As chairman of the Judiciary Committee, a post he held from 1956 until his retirement in 1978, Mr. Eastland fought all civil rights legislation, criticized leaders of the peace and civil rights movements, and attempted to expose what he saw as "Communist influence" in the United States.

If it came to fighting, Mr. Eastland was not afraid to fight. He fought for Mississippi against the United States, even if it meant going into the streets and shooting Negroes.

Yet by the 1970s, when he became, through seniority, president pro tem of the Senate and then in line to assume the presidency, he earned praise from even his most liberal opponents in the Senate for what they called as patience and fairness amid even the most stormy debates in the chamber.

He was the son of Woods Caperton and Alma Austin Eastland and attended the University of Mississippi, Vanderbilt University and the University of Alabama and was admitted to the Mississippi bar in 1927.

At the age of 24 he was elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives, serving for four years. In 1934, he temporarily retired from politics to devote himself to farming, but in 1941 he was appointed to the Senate after the death of Senator Pat Harrison. He served for only three months but then ran for the Senate in 1942 and won.

In 1944, Mr. Eastland began to make a name as a champion of Southern rights. He took part in a filibuster against the bill to outlaw the poll tax, a voting fee, declaring, "The driving force behind this bill is a bunch of Communists."

As chairman of the Judiciary Committee and Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security, he waged a bitter war against what he regarded as the threat of Communism in government, schools, newspapers and the arts.

One of his prime targets was the Supreme Court, then in a period of great judicial activism under Chief Justice Earl Warren. In the 1950s, Mr. Eastland described the court as "the greatest single threat to our Constitution," and charged that Chief Justice Warren looked favorably upon the Communist Party. In 1961 the senator called for impeachment of the entire court.

To pass the stream of civil rights legislation of the 1960s, the Senate leadership frequently had to circumvent the Judiciary Committee by the unconventional steps of taking a bill directly to the floor or ordering the committee to report it.

Then, occasionally, it had to pack the delegation of the Senate conference that conferred with its

counterpart in the House of Representatives to keep the Judiciary Committee's conservatives from killing a bill later.

"I'm glad to tell you that my voting record on the Great Society is zero and I'm going to keep it that way," Mr. Eastland said in The New York Herald Tribune in 1966.

Pierre Schlumberger, Oil Executive
PAPIS (AFP)—Pierre Schlumberger, 71, president of the Schlumberger oil services group from 1946 to 1965, died Wednesday.

His father, Marcel Schlumberger, left France at the age of 16 just before World War I for the United States, where he and his brother Paul established a business that would become the world's leading evaluator of oil fields.

After finishing secondary school, Pierre Schlumberger was trained in various aspects of the business and became executive vice president in 1944. He was president from 1946 to 1965, when he was succeeded by Jean Riboud, who died in October.

Mr. Schlumberger was a founding member and president of the Houston Museum of Modern Art and took an interest in a French cultural center, the Maison Française, in New York. He also made a substantial contribution to the restoration of the Chateau de Versailles, just outside Paris.

General Gideon Makenzie, 58, one of Israel's leading experts in counterterrorism, of a heart attack Tuesday.

Adolfo Celli, 64, an Italian movie actor who played villains in more than 100 films, Wednesday at his home in Siena.

Louis Keppard, 98, a jazz guitarist who hired the legendary trumpeter King Oliver, in New Orleans on Monday. Mr. Keppard began his career at the turn of the century playing in bars and brothels.

Kevin Gary, 49, the assistant general manager of Reuters, Tuesday after a short illness.



A train crosses thoroughfares through water after heavy rains at a Sacramento fairground.

Violent Storms Batter Western U.S.

By Robert Lindsey

SAN FRANCISCO—The most explosive storm system to hit the American West in decades has battered the region over a broad front this week, causing flooding, mud slides, high winds and avalanches from central California to northern Utah.

At least 13 persons have died and three are missing as a result of the violent storms, which have drenched the region relentlessly since they first began sweeping off the Pacific Ocean on Feb. 13.

Tens of thousands of families in California, Nevada, Utah and northern Oregon have been forced from their homes by overflowing rivers and reservoirs or by huge mud slides, Wednesday at disaster assistance officials.

The storm has blocked major highways, forced schools to close and disrupted normal life throughout much of the West. The only way to reach many isolated communities is by helicopter.

Floods have swept away houses and cars, leaving rowboats as

the only means of transportation in many towns.

States of emergency were declared in Napa, Sonoma and Humboldt counties in California, as well as in four counties in Nevada and one in Utah.

The worst flooding is in northern California, especially in the rural counties north of San Francisco.

In the Napa and Sonoma Valleys, where some of the best-known premium American wines are produced, thousands of acres of vineyards and parts of dozens of wineries were submerged in six feet (1.8 meters) of water.

National Guard helicopters were dispatched Tuesday afternoon to rescue 480 people in the Sonoma County town of Geyserville on the Russian River, where the town was completely flooded.

"There's no town left," an evacuated Marin County resident, Bettine Wood, told The Associated Press on Wednesday as the fifth storm of the barrage hit California.

In Reno, Nevada, hundreds of people were evacuated from their homes when the Truckee River,

Drug Companies in U.S. Won't End Capsule Sales

By Irvin Molotsky

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—An association of American companies that make nonprescription drugs says that its members have no intention of following the lead of Johnson & Johnson in withdrawing capsules from the market.

"It simply is not the solution," said John T. Walden, the spokesman for the pharmaceutical group, the Proprietary Association.

Mr. Walden did not criticize Johnson & Johnson, which announced Monday that it would no longer market its Tylenol or other nonprescription drugs in capsules.

The company said it acted to prevent the kind of tampering that recently killed a woman in Westchester County, New York, who took capsule-based capsules of Extra-Strength Tylenol.

The mother of Diane Elsworth, the woman killed in New York, said Tuesday that Johnson & Johnson should have stopped making the capsules after the poisoning.

[Unrelated comments, the chairman of Johnson & Johnson, James E. Burke, said Tuesday: "In hindsight, which is 20-20, I wish we had never gone back to marketing these capsules."]

The FBI said that there was "no evidence" of tampering with the packaging of either of the two bottles of Super-Strength Tylenol recently found to contain contaminated capsules.

Nevertheless, the official, Milt Alberich, chief of public affairs for the FBI, said the lack of evidence does not mean that the tampering did not occur.

It was the first official statement by the FBI on its analysis of the packaging of the Tylenol capsules that killed Miss Elsworth on Feb. 8, and a second bottle of tainted capsules discovered in a New York store four days later.

Mr. Walden spoke after attending

an emergency meeting of a committee of 27 technical experts from drug companies, police officers of the Proprietary Association and the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

The committee, which met privately in Washington, was in effect a reconstituted panel that came together in 1982 to devise ways to make capsule packages tamper-resistant after the deaths in the Chicago area.

He offered no suggestion of what direction the panel might be taking, however.

Mr. Walden said capsules had many advantages over pills. The Proprietary Association later issued a list of these, saying, among other things, that capsules were easier to swallow and permitted the use of timed-release formulations.

When asked later for comment, Dr. Sidney M. Wolfe, director of the Health Research Group, a consumer organization, said: "Capsules have no advantage except being easier to swallow. As to timed-release, it is very uneven. There is too much at the beginning and not enough at the end."

He did not disagree with the association's decision against ending the use of capsules.

"Simply banning capsules across the board may present a false sense of security," he said.

Federal officials have described the killer as "possibly someone who enjoys seeing how the power of small acts affects life."

Investigators working on the 1982 case said they believed their possible suspect was likely a man, middle-aged, probably white, extremely intelligent and withdrawn.

Experts have said that if someone were determined to open a package of capsules to contaminate them, that person could, with the right equipment and the necessary skill, resist the package so it would be difficult to determine if the original safety seals had been tampered with.

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U.S. Ties to Honduras Growing Closer

(Continued from Page 1)

development more clearly than the transition from General Paul P. Canessa, the busy and self-confident U.S. Army general who was chief of the Southern Command in Panama until last year, to General John S. Galvin, the low-key new Southern Command chief.

One source who knows both generals said: "Canessa was the innovator. He brought intelligence capabilities into Central America like nobody could believe. Galvin is the consolidator making things work."

Certainly, the U.S. and Salvadoran military are working closely. U.S. intelligence on Salvadoran guerrillas, one knowledgeable source said, now is sent from Honduras to Washington for processing, and then back to El Salvador, where U.S. Army trainers assigned to Salvadoran brigade headquarters receive it in what the military calls "real time"—quickly enough to be operationally useful.

A congressional aide suggested that such direct involvement should trigger the War Powers Act, which requires congressional approval when U.S. troops adopt a "coordinating" role in combat. But an administration official said "we have 375 lawyers" look at

that and have concluded the assistance is legal.

U.S. intelligence has been instrumental for the Nicaraguan guerrillas, too, according to a former rebel leader, Edgar Chamorro, Mr. Chamorro, who now opposes CIA efforts in Nicaragua, described the assistance in an affidavit submitted on behalf of the Nicaraguan government to the International Court of Justice in The Hague last autumn.

"The CIA, working with United States military personnel," he testified, "operated various electronic interception stations in Honduras for the purpose of intercepting radio and telephonic communications among Nicaraguan government military units."

"By means of these interception activities, and by breaking the Nicaraguan government codes," he said, "the CIA was able to determine and to advise us of—the precise locations of all Nicaraguan government military units and the locations of their air base and around the country."

When Congress approved \$27

million in "nonlethal" aid for the rebels last autumn, it also granted a classified amount—raising the total to more than \$30 million—"to expand the U.S. role in giving 'information and advice' and communications equipment and training. But Congress prohibited U.S. participation in 'planning or execution' of operations, and senior officials said they do far less for the guerrillas than for the Salvadorans.

The extended maneuvers were a Communist-inspired move. U.S. training exercises last a week or two, but soldiers on maneuvers in Honduras spend months building roads and bridges, practicing propaganda tactics and other "psychological operations."

There are no exercises officially taking place. U.S. planes fly in and out of Honduras on "emergency deployment readiness" drills. And Joint Task Force Bravo, the U.S. headquarters in Honduras, maintains 800 to 1,600 troops and an air base and around the country.

New Program Will Bring 'Au Pairs' to U.S. Homes

(Continued from Page 1)

establish reciprocal programs with other governments.

The exchange students will live with families in urban and suburban areas around the country, including New York City, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Atlanta and Los Angeles.

In addition to foreign students, many other alien come to America on tourist visas and are hired by families in need of child care and domestic service. Many of these workers are hired "off the books," with wages paid in cash.

Mr. Gertz said the nonprofit American Institute for Foreign Study Scholarship Foundation was the nation's largest educational exchange organization.

It arranges each year for approximately 19,000 Americans, most of them students, to visit other countries and for some 6,000 foreigners to visit the United States.

The program is a reciprocal one. Students in Britain and other Western European countries will be recruited and screen the students in Britain and other Western European countries.

The phrase "au pair" means "on par" or "equal with." Mr. Gertz said, "The students in the program are not treated as family members and included in family meals, outings and other events."

He said families will pay \$149 a week to participate in the program. Of that, \$100 will go to the

students as spending money and \$49 will go to the foundation to cover administrative costs.

These costs include round-trip air transportation from the student's home countries to New York City, he added, as well as medical insurance for doctors' bills and hospitalization.

Host families must pay up to \$300 over the year for foreign language courses, extension courses or educational programs in which the young people are expected to participate.

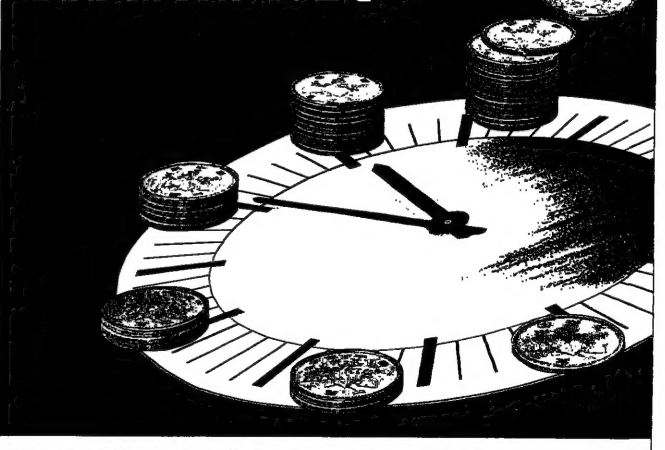
They will be permitted to work up to five and a half days a week in the American families.

To be accepted, a young person must be fluent in English, have a secondary-school diploma and have completed some college courses. He or she must have a valid driver's license, be in good health and have prior child-care experience.

Ninety percent of the young people in the program will be women. Mr. Gertz said, "but host families will be able to request male au pairs if, for example, they have three male children and they'd prefer a male student."

Young foreigners who want to participate can write and request an application from the American Institute for Foreign Study Scholarship Foundation, 100 Greenwich Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830.

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Thatcher Slips, But Labor Is Not Heir Apparent

Kinnock Insists His Party Will Stage a Comeback

By Joseph Lelyveld

LONDON — If British politics were still being played in the traditional way as a two-party game, then the leader of Her Majesty's Opposition would be the obvious and automatic beneficiary of the waning of a prime minister's popularity and power such as Margaret Thatcher is now having to endure at the end of her seventh year in office.

Mrs. Thatcher's ability to dominate her government and her prospects of leading the Conservative Party to a third consecutive victory at the polls late next year or early in 1988 have been damaged by a dispute over the affairs of a small helicopter company called Westland.

The dispute provoked two resignations from her cabinet and left large question marks next to her reputation for competence and forthrightness. Yet hardly anyone seems to regard Neil Kinnock, 43, the opposition leader, as a sure bet to replace her. Hardly anyone, that is, except Mr. Kinnock himself. Interviewed recently as he rode in his official car on his way to Norwich to make a speech, the leader of the Labor Party replied with an offhand "Oh sure" when asked whether he felt the Westland affair was helping to make his move to 10 Downing Street inevitable.

He was hardly less confident in replying to the suddenly fashionable question of what would happen if the Conservatives switched leaders before the election, in order to present a new face and head off the challenge of the centrist Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance.

"There's a thought in the Labor Party that it's essential that Maggie stays in place," he said. "I think she's worth seats to us. I think she may be worth as many as 20 seats to us. But if Thatcher were gone, it wouldn't be a mine."

The alliance, he went on, would be the real losers if there were a change in Tory leaders. And if that change were followed by a change in policies, designed to reverse the steep decline of British manufacturing and the rise in unemployment to above 13 percent of the work force, then the Conservatives would "make themselves not so much attractive as incredible," he said.

A gifted orator with a Welsh love of words, Mr. Kinnock has shown that, at his best, he has few if any peers in British politics in his ability to convey a sense of passion and moral purpose from a public platform.

His personal standing in the polls shot up 5 percentage points after two speeches in October attacking militant leftist elements at the Labor Party's annual conference, but it soon dropped.

When he is not at his best, political astuteness finds it easy to caricature him as an ineffectual windbag. The polls show the Labor Party in the lead. Some in January reported that Mr. Kinnock's approval rating had edged ahead of the prime minister's for the first time.

But a Gallup Poll published last week indicated that the standing of the Labor leader, whose performance in the House of Commons during the Westland debates was dismissed by some commentators as feeble, had been falling along with Mrs. Thatcher's, only marginally.

In any case, Labor's standing has been behind what it was at this stage in the last Parliament. It is also



Neil Kinnock with a health worker outside Labor Party offices in Cambridge.

significantly behind what it would have to be to win the majority Mr. Kinnock predicts.

In the 1983 election, Labor had its smallest percentage of the vote since 1918. It would need to achieve the greatest reversal in modern parliamentary history, gaining back 117 seats, to achieve a majority.

The relatively narrow but decisive shift in sentiment needed under the electoral system to deliver such a result is still not in view, but Mr. Kinnock seeks to convey the impression that it will follow easily if Labor can only demonstrate that it has shaped a realistic response to Britain's difficulties.

To that end, he said, the shadow cabinet's chief spokesmen on economic affairs have been giving a coordinated series of speeches setting down their view of what needs to be done to revive British manufacturing. Labor, in the self-portrait they are starting to sketch, becomes "the party of production."

"We will be tabernacle a wasteland," Mr. Kinnock said, pointing to the decline in manufacturing industry. "Look, if half of what we say about Thatcher is true, and it is, it has implications for our capacity to generate wealth to pay the bills."

The new Labor remedies, which include lower interest rates, competitive exchange rates, a national investment bank and sponsoring technology, sound so prudent and uncontroversial that The Daily Telegraph, a Tory paper, asked brazenly whether there was a convergence between Labor and Conservative policies.

Even if the party embraces his advice "to settle upon a few basic propositions and demonstrate in argument and presentation that we have worked the details out," it will still have to stand up to the charge that it would undermine the Western alliance through its unilateralism on nuclear issues.

Labor is pledged both to send home United States cruise missiles and halt the British Trident program. Mr. Kinnock asserted that his party's commitment to the alliance would be shown in expanded support for conventional forces.

To the extent that he sees Labor's salvation in fighting for uncommitted voters with the centrist parties of the alliance, he risks moving closer to their position and thus seeming tacitly to endorse it. It is a risk he seeks to diminish by speaking of these parties as if they were a passing phenomenon of no particular significance.

He thus categorically rules out any chance of a coalition in the event that no party commands a majority in the House of Commons.

'Limited' War Grows Painfully on Moscow

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — After six years, the Afghan war is coming home in new ways.

The size of the Soviet force, the scale of the fighting, the casualties and the Western reports of Soviet atrocities are not widely known here, or are dismissed as propaganda, yet in conversations with Russians it is apparent that the war has become more familiar and tangible.

Although Moscow has not published statistics, hundreds of thousands of Soviet youths, most of them draftees, are known to have been sent to the dangerous mountain to the south. Thousands have been wounded or killed. Some have returned crippled, some troubled.

High school seniors compare notes on ways to beat the draft. Their mothers talk openly of their fears. Television broadcasts and newspaper tell of heroic feats and imperialist-backed battles.

But in the streets the talk is of danger, hardship and death. Many a Russian knows where there is a grave stone with the legend, "Killed fulfilling his internationalist duty."

"The war is not a social problem for us, the way Vietnam was for you," a Moscow writer said. "But it definitely has become a social reality. Everybody has heard how bad it can be over there, and nobody wants to go."

Draft-age youths speak with impressive erudition of medical detriments and army units to avoid. One youth described how a classmate tried to feign madness, begging the draft board to send him to Afghanistan so he could start killing.

There are haunting echoes here, yet little in the Soviet attitude toward Afghanistan can compare with the American anguish over Vietnam. No public opposition here, no mass doubts, not even graffiti on the walls.

In official accounts the Soviet force in Afghanistan remains a "limited contingent" doing its "internationalist duty" in an "undeclared war" launched by Western imperialism through reactionary rebels. Even news dispatches about the fighting bear the headline "With the Limited Contingent of Soviet Forces in Afghanistan."

Still, coverage of the war has abandoned its early description of dedicated soldiers giving purely humanitarian assistance. Accounts now talk of combat missions and pitched battles.

A recent report in Komsomolskaya Pravda, the paper of the Young Communist Youth League, was strikingly different from anything written before. It told of Anatoly, a veteran who had returned to Togliatti, an industrial city on the Volga.

He was presented not as a victim of the war but as a young man whose vision had been purified by the experience.

In Afghanistan, Anatoly was

overwhelmed by the poverty, the brutality, the resignation of the peasants. He watched a girl die of hunger, and he was horrified at his helplessness. He was wounded and several times came close to death.

"He was second in battle, he believes, and must now live for those who were first and stayed there forever," wrote Alexander Drobotov, a criminal investigator, in his account of a meeting with Anatoly.

Returning home, Anatoly was appalled at the clamoring after blue jeans and music cassettes, the black marketeers and drunkards who seemed almost a desecration of the suffering he had seen. In his mind, the corrupt became the new enemy.

He had come to Mr. Drobotov to demand punishment for a black marketeer whose case the investiga-

tor had just dropped for lack of evidence. He threatened to disperse justice himself if the authorities did not.

"He brought that purity from the ringing revolutionary spring of Afghanistan," Mr. Drobotov wrote, "of which most of us have only the most distant perception."

Last month, the military newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda touched on one of the more sensitive new realities, draft evasion. The article focused on the city of Vladivostok in the Far East, but it was clear that it addressed a widespread problem.

It described a conscript who refused to enter the army even after spending a year in a labor camp for draft evasion. Another had tried to avoid service by presenting a false medical certificate prepared by a

friendly doctor. Yet another avoided the draft because a cooperative tenant hired him and immediately sent him off on a long tour.

But whatever reluctance there may be to serve in Afghanistan, or however skeptical they may be about the official accounts, most Russians seem to take it for granted that Soviet forces will stay there until that country is pacified.

Responding to a question in Komsomolskaya Pravda recently, a World War II veteran drew a direct connection between the war and defending the homeland.

"There, in Afghanistan, our warriors, fulfilling their internationalist duty, are also defending their Ukrainian, Siberian, Kazakh homes," wrote General F. Mateyev.

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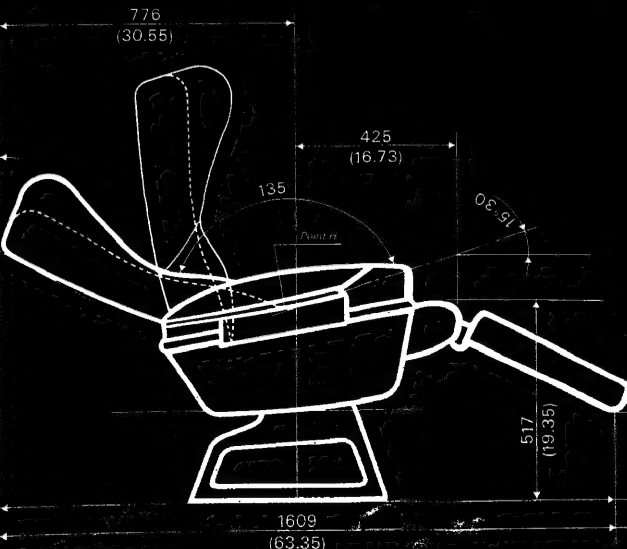
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SCIENCE

Out of Sight, Halley's Comet Reaches Brightest Hour

By Sandra Blakeslee

MOUNTAIN VIEW, California — In a cataclysmic drama played out once every 76 years, Halley's comet has swept to within 55 million miles of the surface of the sun and once again has been hurled back toward earth in the furthest reaches of the solar system.

Even now, as it begins its seven-billion-mile trip out beyond Neptune and back, the comet's ice is flashing into hot gas, its dust is being blasted away and pockets of trapped gas are exploding into enormous spectacular tails.

On Feb. 9, the comet was at its biggest, its brightest, and its best. Unfortunately, this historic period of perihelion, one of the greatest shows in the solar system, happened on the opposite side of the sun from Earth. The comet will not be visible to Earthbound viewers again until next month.

Fortunately, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has a spacecraft in permanent orbit around Venus, and Venus has a front-row seat. The Soviet-made Pioneer probe launched in 1978, has recorded the encounter, sending data back to scientists at NASA's Ames Research Center in Mountain View.

However, as if part of a cosmic conspiracy to hide the scene from Earth, a vast solar flare erupted from the sun earlier this month, creating the worst geomagnetic disturbance in a decade. The flare disrupted communications on Earth and to the dismay of scientists, interfered with the precious signals being sent back from the Pioneer craft.

Still, researchers have been able to recover enough data to learn something of the encounter.

"Apart from the sun and in terms of the wavelengths in which we are studying it, the comet is now the brightest object in the solar system," said Dr. A. Ian F. Stewart, a senior research associate at the University of Colorado at Boulder who is in charge of analyzing information from the spacecraft.

The spacecraft has found a huge, distorted sphere of hydrogen around the comet, Dr. Stewart said. It measures 12.5 million miles (20 million kilometers) across. The hydrogen halo is 15 times bigger than the sun, making it the largest structure now in the solar system.

THE sun is exerting strong radiation pressure on all atoms and molecules surrounding the comet, and the comet recently brightened by 15 percent for about 10 hours, Dr. Stewart said, indicating a rapid but temporary increase in its evaporation rate.

I suspect that the solar flares that were a problem in recovering data may have made the comet even brighter," Dr. Stewart said.

He said the comet was now losing an estimated 40 tons of ice a second, in contrast to 12 tons a second in early January.

Dr. Stewart said it would take several more days to piece together a full picture of Halley's comet at perihelion, because of interference with the signals caused by solar flares. "Our signal is badly distorted," he said last week, "which means we have to hand-pick everything we get back." But, he added, there is good data on the abundance of carbon, sulfur, hydrogen, and oxygen in Halley's comet.

This new information is being shared with scientists in other countries. Dr. Stewart said. Next month, an armada of Soviet, European and Japanese spacecraft will rendezvous with Halley's comet after it comes out from behind the sun.

Theories about comets rest on very little observed data. The current observations will help the theoreticians revise their models. Comets are believed to be remnants of primitive matter that coalesced to form the sun and planets, and thus are a window to the origins of the solar system. An estimated one trillion comets are thought to orbit the solar system in the frigid reaches of the outer planets.

A few, like Halley's, follow great elliptical orbits around the sun. When an incoming comet gets in as far as the orbit of Jupiter, a cloud of gas and dust, called a coma, is kicked up around the comet's icy nucleus. The sun's energy interacts with this visible coma cloud to form smooth dust tails and wispy gas tails. Every time a comet passes, a comet loses about 0.1 percent of its mass.

While this much is known about comets, much more remains a mystery, said Dr. Jeffrey Cuzzi, a comet expert at the Ames Research Center. For example, what is the deep composition of the comet? Is its surface crusted with thick layers of dust or does it have a truly icy nucleus? How often does Halley's nucleus rotate? Exactly how do jets of gas vary the comet's brightness and orbit?

Direct observations of Halley's comet at perihelion, when it is most active, may answer some of these questions. As luck would have it, the Pioneer Venus Orbiter was in the right place at the right time.

The spacecraft is equipped with an ultraviolet spectrometer designed to study planetary atmospheres but also a perfect instru-

ment for studying comets. It can determine the relative quantities of different elements that are present in a comet cloud.

The spectrometer does not take pictures of objects in the same way the camera aboard the Voyager spacecraft recently took pictures of Uranus, Dr. Stewart said. Rather, the spectrometer scans an object and accumulates an image of one type of atom found on the object. It can see all the hydrogen, oxygen, carbon or sulfur in the comet, he said, but must examine each element separately.

Last Dec. 26, in a complex maneuver, NASA engineers pointed the spectrometer away from Venus and toward Halley's comet. From its special vantage point in space, however, Pioneer was able to aim its spectrometer at the comet and its radio transmitter at Earth, effectively relaying information from the comet to the Earth.

In 10 days of tracking, Dr. Stewart said, "we found that the comet was losing 12 tons of water per second, or about an inch of its surface a day." At that rate, he said, the comet should last several hundred thousand years, until it becomes shrunken and crusty.

On Jan. 7, Venus and its orbiting Pioneer spacecraft also disappeared behind the sun from the Earth's point of view. Radio contact was lost for three weeks. When radio signals resumed Jan. 30, Dr. Stewart used the spectrometer to construct an image of the comet's enormous hydrogen cloud. The electric field of the comet is about 100,000 miles across, but an invisible hydrogen cloud extends for millions of miles.

In days to come, Dr. Stewart said, he will look for ripples in the hydrogen cloud that would indicate changes in the evaporation rate of the nucleus. There may also be evidence of gas jets that suddenly spew from the nucleus and, like the altitude rockets on a spaceship, alter the comet's course and rotation. "We estimate the nucleus now rotates once every two days," he said, and it may be possible to confirm that with the help of Pioneer Venus.

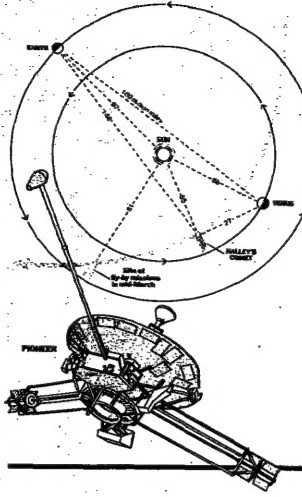
The rate at which the comet loses water drives the rate at which dust is lost, Dr. Stewart said. How much dust ends up in the tail will affect the Giotto mission, an effort by the European Space Agency to fly a spacecraft to within 300 miles of the nucleus.

If the tail is more dusty and active than anticipated, he said, it could disintegrate the comet before it has a chance to take its measurements.

PIONEER Venus will track the comet until early March, Dr. Stewart said, when the comet (as seen from Venus) moves behind the sun. At that time, the comet will pass through the plane of Earth's orbit and five international spacecraft will intersect it as it passes.

The United States will continue observing the comet from two spacecraft in Earth orbit, one spacecraft in deep space, and by using high altitude aircraft. A set of scientific instruments for studying Halley's comet was destroyed last month aboard the space shuttle Challenger. A second comet mission that was to fly on a shuttle in March has been canceled.

Comet's Closest Approach to Sun



The New York Times

IN BRIEF

Birth Control Vaccine

GENEVA (AFP) — The world's first tests of a synthetic birth-control vaccine will soon begin in Adelaide, Australia, and the product could be on sale by the mid 1990s, the World Health Organization has announced.

The nine-month trial at Adelaide's Flinders Medical Center will first be conducted on 30 sterilized women to check for any side-effects. If all goes well, it will be followed by tests on fertile women, the agency said.

The vaccine is based on a hormone, human chorionic gonadotropin, which is produced soon after fertilization and is necessary for the establishment and maintenance of early pregnancy. It triggers an immune response that neutralizes the hormone, interrupting the reproductive process before the fertilized egg has been successfully implanted in the womb.

Australian Frog Disappears

WASHINGTON (UPI) — An unusual species of frog, which carries its eggs in its stomach and then spits out hatchling tadpoles, has disappeared two years after being discovered in the subtropical rain forest of an Australian national park.

A smaller species of gastric brooding frog, discovered in 1974 in the same park, disappeared in 1979. It is feared that both species were wiped out by scientists who collected too many of them for laboratory study.

AIDS Antibodies in Saliva

NEW YORK (NYT) — Harvard researchers have reported finding antibodies to the AIDS virus in the saliva of individuals who also have antibodies in their blood, according to a report in the journal *Blood*.

Previous efforts to find the virus, called HTLV-III or LAV, in saliva have yielded greatly varying results. In one study, the virus was present in the saliva of 4 of 10 infected individuals. A later study could find the virus in the saliva of only one in 71 infected individuals. There is no evidence that any person has spread the virus to another via saliva or kissing.

The senior author of the new report, Dr. David W. Archibald of the Harvard School of Public Health,

said that the presence of antibodies in saliva meant the virus, too, were probably there, but speculated that they were often difficult to detect because they were bound to antibodies. This, and the low levels at which the virus is present, may explain why saliva has played no apparent role in spreading acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Relief for Uterine Condition

NEW YORK (UPI) — A new drug may help relieve the symptoms of endometriosis, a condition in which uterine tissue deposits itself throughout the abdominal cavity, according to a researcher at the University of California at San Francisco.

The disorder, most common in childless women, often causes such pain that hysterectomy is the only way to relieve the discomfort. Dr. Robert Jaffe said the drug nafarelin was administered twice a day for six months to seven patients.

Five patients experienced complete resolution of the disease. The remaining two experienced partial resolution. All experienced resumption of their symptoms after stopping therapy.

Meteorites in Antarctica

NEW YORK (NYT) — Meteorites found in Antarctica, a new study shows, are not only more numerous but also chemically distinct.

Japanese glaciologists discovered in 1969 that the West Antarctic ice sheet was a natural collecting mechanism for meteorites, which sink into the ice sheet and remain buried for hundreds of thousands of years. But those caught in the slow currents of ice "rivers" may be diverted to the surface by convection of rock.

Dr. Jane E. Dennis and colleagues at Purdue University report in *Science* that stony meteorites from Antarctica contain significantly different trace elements than those found elsewhere. They also tend to be older. Erosion destroys most meteorites lying on the ground within 200 years, while those are typically 300,000 years old. The conclusion is that the ancient meteorites may be debris from an entirely different type of extraterrestrial object than that which produces today's meteorites.

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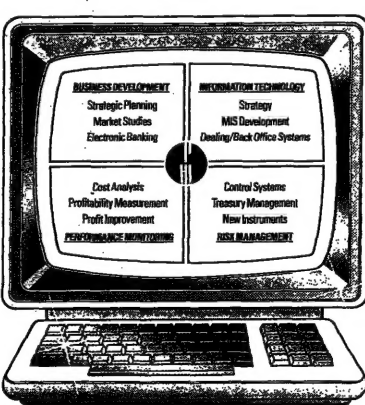


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Fungus Linked to Cancer

NEW YORK — A fungus containing the carcinogen aflatoxin may be responsible for a high incidence of liver cancer in China, according to Fan Sun Chu, a food toxicologist of the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

NYSE Most Actives			
Vol.	High	Low	Last
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2

Dow Jones Averages			
Open	High	Low	Last
2,895 1/4	2,900 1/4	2,890 1/4	2,895 1/4
1,171 1/4	1,175 1/4	1,165 1/4	1,171 1/4
1,171 1/4	1,175 1/4	1,165 1/4	1,171 1/4
1,171 1/4	1,175 1/4	1,165 1/4	1,171 1/4
1,171 1/4	1,175 1/4	1,165 1/4	1,171 1/4
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1,171 1/4	1,175 1/4	1,165 1/4	1,171 1/4
1,171 1/4	1,175 1/4	1,165 1/4	1,171 1/4
1,171 1/4	1,175 1/4	1,165 1/4	1,171 1/4
1,171 1/4	1,175 1/4	1,165 1/4	1,171 1/4

NYSE Index			
Vol.	High	Low	Last
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2

Wednesdays NYSE Closing			
Vol.	High	Low	Last
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2

AMEX Most Actives			
Vol.	High	Low	Last
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2

NASDAQ Index			
Vol.	High	Low	Last
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2

AMEX Stock Index			
Vol.	High	Low	Last
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2
1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2

Blue Chips Lead NYSE Lower

United Press International
NEW YORK—A blue chip issued by the New York Stock Exchange sharply lower late Wednesday in heavy trading.
The Dow Jones industrial average was down 17.31 points to 1,661.47 about one hour before closing.
Declines led advances by a 3-2 ratio among the issues traded. Volume at 3 P.M. was about 130.2 million shares, compared with 136.7 million in the same period Tuesday.

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.
Analysts said the decline was an expected pause after four days of record-setting gains. Ralph Acampora of Kidder, Peabody & Co. said most of the losses occurred among blue chip stocks, which were subjected to normal profit-taking but incurred no marked damage.
This is not the beginning of any major decline, Mr. Acampora said. It's a welcome pause that could last another day or so before the market heads for 1,700.

Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said the market was susceptible to "some restraint," especially if investors lose some of their recent confidence that the dollar and fuel prices will fall. Inflation will stay low and corporate profits will improve.
He said a decline two or three times as steep as Wednesday's would be necessary for the drop to be considered a significant market correction.

Stock and bond prices opened lower after the

government reported that housing starts jumped by a stronger-than-expected 137 percent in January.

Traders said bonds and stocks then staged a minor recovery, partly because Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d said that the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board had no disagreement over their desire for lower interest rates.

Buying in T-bond and T-bill futures spilled into the stock index-futures markets, widening premiums on some contracts and triggering buy programs in the stock market. When that buying dissipated, selling predominated, traders said.

Rep. Chairman Paul A. Volcker said on Capitol Hill Wednesday that there have been "no significant changes" in U.S. monetary policy. He also said a tax increase may be necessary if Congress fails to make the necessary spending cuts to bring the deficit down.
Mr. Volcker said the Fed's economic assumptions anticipate a growth rate of 3 percent to 4 percent in 1986.

In discussing the Fed's monetary policy, he said the board's Federal Open Market Committee at its meeting last week opted for no significant change in monetary policy, although the growth target for the nation's basic money supply, known as M-1, was slightly broadened.

Johnson & Johnson, the manufacturer of Extra-Strength Tylenol, was lower as some analysts questioned the future of the company's pain relievers. Johnson & Johnson said Monday that it would drop its line of capsule drugs after a New York woman died from taking two Extra-Strength Tylenol capsules filled with cyanide.

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Change
IBM	1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4
GE	1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4
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Amgen	1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Change
IBM	1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4
GE	1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4
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Amgen	1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4

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Amgen	1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Change
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Amgen	1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Change
IBM	1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4
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Amgen	1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	1,171,111	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4

Hanson Will Not Revise Its Offer for Imperial

The United bid was announced, early reflecting the surprise about the idea of United's taking over a company more than twice as big as itself.

At the current United share price, United's offer of cash and stock amounts to about £2.38 billion, or 313 pence a share. At Hanson's current share price, the Hanson bid is valued at £2.30 billion, or 302 pence a share.

At the current market value, 10 pence or so while Hanson shares remain at current levels, the two bids would be roughly equal, and a steeper relative fall by United would favour the Imperial offer.

Hanson's chairman, Lord Hanson, said his group had reconsidered all the information available and "we believe our offer fully and fairly reflects Imperial's value."

Imperial has yet to reply to either United's offer or to Hanson's latest offer, but industry sources said they believed Imperial would accept its support for United by the end of this week. (Reuters/IFT)

NEW YORK—The owners of the Dr Pepper Co., the fourth-largest U.S. soft-drink concern, are considering selling according to industry sources. A number of companies, including PepsiCo Inc. and R.J. Reynolds Industries, are believed to be interested in the Dallas-based Dr Pepper, the sources said.

Dr Pepper is privately owned by Fortinckm Little & Co., a New York investment firm, and a number of the soft-drink company's executives. They bought the company in 1984 in a leveraged buyout for \$625 million.

Since then, they have pared the company's debt through the sale of its bottling operations and real-estate holdings. In addition, the Dr Pepper soft-drink company has done well the past few years in a highly competitive industry.

Revenues

FRANKFURT — Italy's giant Nationala Montedison, the state-owned energy company, said Wednesday that it had net profit of 1,000 billion lire (about \$400 million), compared with a loss of 64 billion lire in 1984.

ENI's chairman, Franco Reviglio, said that the company's operating income rose about 50 trillion lire in calendar 1985, from 45.3 trillion lire a year earlier. He said that the company's operating income revision of the previously reported loss of 88 billion lire.

The energy sector was the main contributor to the tumbling earnings. Mr. Reviglio said, adding that production flexibility had led to high profit margins in the natural gas and crude sectors.

The chairman said that ENI had volume sales of 36 million tonnes (39.2 million tons) of oil products, 10.5 million metric tons from group (Italian or overseas output) up from 12.4 million metric tons in 1984.

He said that high profit margins had been maintained in the engineering, services and machinery sectors, and that the coal and steel, textile machinery, and pesticides and chemicals areas had posted losses approximately equal to those of the oil sector.

Investment in 1985 was 5.7 trillion lire, an increase of 2 percent over 1984 spending. Mr. Reviglio said that ENI would follow a number of medium-term corporate strategies, including:

- Building up its own crude oil production and refining its in-house needs by 1990. Currently 40 percent of requirements come from ENI's own production.
- Strengthening natural gas production.
- Restructuring the Italian refinery group.
- Reorganization of the chemicals group through the rationalization of usual activities and the consolidation of the chemical plants of European producers in the area of fine chemicals.

He said that further details would be made available in the near future.

prices, need to be fully considered in policy," he warned.

ally ruled out any short-term lower-
ing of U.S. interest rates, an expectation that has helped drive U.S. bonds lower in most weeks and U.S. low-
and mid-grade stocks sharply
down.

Although the statements by Mr.
Baker and Mr. Volcker merely re-
stated the differing attitudes of the
administration and the Federal Re-
serve bank of the dollar's fall, their im-
pact on a nervous market was de-
vastating.

"This morning's movements re-
flect the extreme confusion in the
market," said one trader, adding
that the dollar's fall "has not yet
given any concrete direction on the
dollar and interest rates, trading
will remain highly volatile."

As a result, the dollar's fall is il-
lustrated in trading on the Interna-
tional Monetary Market in Chicago
and the London market for the dollar
trading in currency futures.

There, Swiss francs for March
delivery soared an unprecedented
17 1/2 cents to 52 1/2 cents from 35
cents, from 52 1/2 at Baker's
close, within an hour of Mr. Baker's
statements.

At the same time, the Swiss
day's close of 2.3445. Against the
yen, the dollar ended at 178 1/2
cents, down from 180 1/2 cents
down from 181.0 there on Tuesday.

The dollar also rallied in London
to 1.3070 Swiss francs from an ex-
change rate of 1.3040 on Tuesday
before the news. The dollar also
rose on the previous 1985 session,
also closed at 1.0660 French francs
down from 1.0600.

In currency markets, dealers
said that trading was equally be-
wildering. In Frankfurt, most traders
stayed on late to handle trading
in the dollar and the yen, and the
banks there had already posted their
closing quotes.

Dealers reported heavy sales
of the dollar for 1.3 million marks
from West German corporate and
investment funds, a trend which
had already begun earlier.

At the same time, the Swiss
franc traded at 2.3105 DM, down
more than 4 pence from 2.3595
at the Tuesday closing, and at 2.29
against the yen, down from 2.31
on Monday from 7.2215 there at the
previous setting. In Zurich, the dol-
lar traded at 178 1/2 cents, down

NEWARK, New Jersey People Express, known for cut-rate air fares, reported losses of \$38.2 million in the fourth quarter of 1985 and \$27.5 million for the entire year after taking over Frontier Airlines in November.

In 1984, the company reported an \$8.9-million loss in the fourth quarter, but a profit of \$1.6 million for the year.

Airbus Industrie said Thursday that it had ordered 16 new Airbus A300-600 passenger jets in addition to the 16 AirbusEs it already ordered. The order was valued at more than \$270 million.

Carter Hawley Hale Stores said it had "reached an understanding" to sell Holt Renfrew & Co., a Canadian high-fashion specialty store chain, to Wittington International Ltd., a privately held Canadian investment company. The price has been set.

Hambros PLC said it had

Societe Generale would take a 10 percent interest in an enlarged share capital of the stockbroker Strauss Turnbull Hambro & Co. to maintain its 29.9-percent stake.

Hyundai Motor Co.'s first shipment of the Excel economy car arrived in Los Angeles. The South Korean car will have a base price of \$4,995 in the United States.

Northrop Corp. said earnings rose 48 percent to \$29.2 million in the last quarter of 1985 as production of its F-5 jet fighter winds down. Profit for the year rose 28.5 percent, to \$214.4 million, and

preliminary report showed group sales rose 10 percent to \$1 billion markka (\$6.72 billion) in 1985 from 32.2 billion markka in 1984. Earnings will be available in April, a spokesman said.

Smith International Inc. said it has a \$230-million award it has ordered to pay in a patent infringement case may force it to default on certain debt agreements with creditors. Smith must pay the award to Hughes Tool Co. to settle a lawsuit.

TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co.'s parent company curbed profit in the year ending May 31 has been revised downward from a forecast of 150 billion to 155 billion yen (\$828 billion to \$856 billion) because of continued yen appreciation against the dollar, a company spokesman said Wednesday.

He gave no specific forecast for 1994-95, expected profit.

Dollar Straights E

By Christopher Pizazy
Reuters

LONDON — The dollar-straight sector of the secondary market ended mixed Wednesday morning. Tuesday night's closing levels after an active day's trading, dealers said.

Attention during the afternoon focused on congressional testimony given by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board's President, Paul A. Volcker, and by James A. Baker Jr., the Treasury secretary.

The primary market was also active, with dollar-denominated debt totaling more than \$800 million having been auctioned by the Fed, including two floating-rate-note issues.

Prices of dollar straight floated widely during the afternoon, with morning losses of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ point being erased by news that Mr. Baker had said that there was no controversy between the Fed and the

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Base of Europe, North Africa, Turkey, French Africa, U.S.A.,
French Polynesia: ☐ Middle E. ☐ 121 ☐ 124 ☐ 125
Base of Africa, Central Asia, Latin America, Gulf States, Arab ☐ 126 ☐ 127 ☐ 128



Eric, nice to talk to you!
... I'm calling from the
Ramada Renaissance — in the
restaurant, in fact. I thought
of going out for a meal this
evening, but the food here's so
good, and the atmosphere so
relaxed, I decided to stay put.
Good wine list, too...!

... The main reason I'm
calling — I wanted to tell you
my meetings here today went
fine.

... Yes, this hotel is perfect
for a sales conference,
so I've booked us in again
next time...!

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

(Continued on Page 13)

Some items are available. Vendors should have their items ready for delivery by the time the order is received. Vendors should have their items ready for delivery by the time the order is received. Vendors should have their items ready for delivery by the time the order is received. Vendors should have their items ready for delivery by the time the order is received. Vendors should have their items ready for delivery by the time the order is received. Vendors should have their items ready for delivery by the time the order is received. Vendors should have their items ready for delivery by the time the order is received. Vendors should have their items ready for delivery by the time the order is received. Vendors should have their items ready for delivery by the time the order is received. Vendors should have their items ready for delivery by the time the order is received. Vendors should have their items ready for delivery by the time the order is received. 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(Continued on Page 13)

Sales figures are unaudited. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 10 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range on dividends are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual distributions based on

[illegible]

J.E.B. CONSULTING, Singapore RS55207 before Feb. 28

To Our Readers

Floating Rates Notes were not available in this edition because of technical problems.



* You could say that Madrid never closes. Not even by night. After dinner, the city, instead of sinking into dreams and shadows, is flooded with thousands of people seeking to prolong a day of fun.

This is the moment when hundreds of doors open: discos, pubs, live music... etc.

Near the Prado Museum the open-air terraces of the most bustling cafes in the city are filled with people who want to have a drink under Madrid's star-filled skies, on a pleasant cool night.

If you are hungry, who cares that it's past 3 a.m.? There are still places where you can get a tasty dish of homemade food, to re-charge your energy until dawn.

Night owls can go to one of the typical "churros" places in the old Madrid, for a cup of our marvelous hot chocolate, and Madrid's typical snack - the churros, a freshly-made cruller.

The nights of Madrid offer so many possibilities, it's hard to resist their attractions. But why resist? There will be plenty of time to rest. After all, that's what the siesta was invented for.

Spain. Everything under the sun.



Seize the world.



The International Herald Tribune. Bringing the World's Most Important News to the World's Most Important Audience.

Housing Starts Rose 15.7% in January in U.S.

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — New home construction surged 15.7 percent in January, the biggest increase in almost two years, the U.S. Commerce Department reported Wednesday.

The Commerce Department said work on new homes and apartments started at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.09-million units in January, compared with a December rate of 1.8-million units. The gain was the largest since a 17-percent rise in February 1984.

The big increase last month followed a 9-percent gain in December and was likely to be cited as evidence that housing developers are finally responding to the sharp decline in U.S. interest rates of the last three months. Fixed-rate, 25- to 30-year mortgages are averaging about 10.75 percent, the lowest rate in almost seven years.

The January improvement came from a 24-percent jump in construction of single-family homes, which were begun at an annual rate of 1.35 million units.

Permits for future construction were issued at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.87 million units in January, down 0.2 percent from December.

Yugoslavia Stakes Its Export Hopes on the Yugo

(Continued From Page 9)

to all things Yugoslavian and domestic workers. "If it flops, people will point to it as a symbol of making a big effort to do it abroad isn't worth trying," a diplomat said.

In that sense, the Yugo could be crucial for a country whose embrace of unorthodox Communism and international nonalignment depends in part on its ability to balance trade with the Soviet bloc with economic ties to the West.

Yugoslavia already has suffered five years of declining incomes and rapidly rising inflation and unemployment partly triggered by the gains of its Western debt and difficulties in selling abroad.

Over the last three years, the country has succeeded in increasing exports and drawing net earnings from its foreign exchange. To go with aid from Western governments, banks and the International Monetary Fund, this has allowed it to manage its debt. But exports remain below expectations of government planners and creditors, and some critics worry the modest gains achieved have a weak foundation.

Among the most difficult markets to crack has been the United States. As the U.S. foreign trade deficit swelled in the last two years, Yugoslavia has been one of the countries that has bought more goods from the United States than it has sold.

Yugoslav officials were hunting for solutions to this problem when Amos Hammer, top chairman of

Occidental Petroleum Corp., visited the country and suggested car exports. Mr. Hammer put Red Flag in the United States; soon afterward, the Yugo project was born.

The resulting makeover in the factory, the product and the way workers are organized could be as significant within Yugoslavia as any external export success.

Before the Yugo project, Red Flag was plagued with the typical ailments of national industry: low production and productivity, antiquated equipment, declining product quality, policy exports and declining real wages.

Targeting the U.S. market, however, created imperatives of quality and productivity that Red Flag could not ignore. The Yugo, a locally designed car based on the engine and technology of the Fiat

12R, quickly was subjected to more than 150 changes and improvements.

In organizing assembly, Red Flag also bypassed some of the most ingrained patterns of the self-management system. Managers put together an elite group of workers who agreed to stricter work rules, assign quality standards, reportedly in exchange for higher pay. An average car at Red Flag costs 80 cents an hour.

Several experts said that few, if any, other large Yugoslav factories have been able to organize work shifts, enforce performance standards or differentiate pay in the manner of Red Flag's Yugo line. Milutin Radivojevic, a Yugo assembly and 22-year veteran of the plant, explained, "It's one thing when you have complaints about the cars here in Yugoslavia, and

another thing when there are complaints from over there in the States."

Still, some of the old problems have lingered. Red Flag's director, Srdoljub Vasic, said the plant is not yet cost-efficient enough to turn a satisfactory profit, and he decried the efforts to ensure quality. The Yugo has been severely criticized by some U.S. auto reviewers.

At the beginning, there were some doubts, because we knew that the biggest car manufacturers in the world were competing in that American market," said Tomislav Radovic, a worker leader. "Now the feeling is different. The workers feel that these exports to the U.S. are a proof that the Red Flag factory can succeed."

British GDP Edged Up in 4th Period

LONDON — Britain's gross domestic product, the total value of goods and services excluding income from foreign investments, rose by 0.44 percent in the fourth quarter of 1985 from the third quarter, according to provisional government figures released Wednesday.

Fourth-quarter GDP was 3.25 percent higher than in the 1984 quarter. For the full year, GDP rose 3.5 percent from 1984. But the Central Statistical Office noted that the figures for 1985 were affected by the year-long coal-miners strike that ended last March.

Allowing for the strike, which distorted the extent of the economic rebound, fourth-quarter GDP rose 2 percent compared with the 1984 period, while 1985 GDP rose 4.7 percent.

In a related announcement, the government said average earnings rose 6.3 percent in the year to December, compared with 8.6 percent in November.

U.S. Expresses Concern About Airline Merger

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. Justice Department has said that it is concerned about the proposed merger of Republic Airlines and Eastern Airlines, which would create a new airline.

The justice department said Tuesday that it was concerned because 45 cities now are served by both carriers and because they both have hubs at the Minneapolis-St. Paul airport.

Analysts Still See Bargains

(Continued From Page 9)

zote Corp. and Commonwealth Telephone Enterprises. She predicts that Quixote, a manufacturer of compact discs with its stock now trading at about \$26 a share, will earn \$1 a share in the fiscal year ending June 30 and \$2 a share in the next fiscal year. The stock has the potential to rise 35 to 40 percent in price within the next year, she declared.

At the beginning, there were some doubts, because we knew that the biggest car manufacturers in the world were competing in that American market," said Tomislav Radovic, a worker leader. "Now the feeling is different. The workers feel that these exports to the U.S. are a proof that the Red Flag factory can succeed."

History will repeat itself this year with the biggest winners once again coming from the ranks of smaller stocks, asserted Bruce Huber, research director for Piper Jaffray & Hopwood in Minneapolis.

Motorola Sets Stock Offering

WASHINGTON — Motorola Inc. plans to offer seven million shares of common stock to the public, it said Wednesday in a filing with the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission. The lead underwriter will be Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Elderly Inc.		6th Qtr.		1993		1994	
Revenue	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Profit	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Per Share	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Midland		6th Qtr. <td colspan="2">1993<td colspan="2">1994</td></td>		1993 <td colspan="2">1994</td>		1994	
Revenue	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Profit	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Per Share	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Aero Inc.		6th Qtr. <td colspan="2">1993<td colspan="2">1994</td></td>		1993 <td colspan="2">1994</td>		1994	
Revenue	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Profit	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Per Share	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
ENI		6th Qtr. <td colspan="2">1993<td colspan="2">1994</td></td>		1993 <td colspan="2">1994</td>		1994	
Revenue	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Profit	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Per Share	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
United States		6th Qtr. <td colspan="2">1993<td colspan="2">1994</td></td>		1993 <td colspan="2">1994</td>		1994	
Revenue	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Profit	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Per Share	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Africa Life & Casualty		6th Qtr. <td colspan="2">1993<td colspan="2">1994</td></td>		1993 <td colspan="2">1994</td>		1994	
Revenue	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Profit	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Per Share	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Chambers-Ponds		6th Qtr. <td colspan="2">1993<td colspan="2">1994</td></td>		1993 <td colspan="2">1994</td>		1994	
Revenue	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Profit	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Per Share	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Emery Air Freight		6th Qtr. <td colspan="2">1993<td colspan="2">1994</td></td>		1993 <td colspan="2">1994</td>		1994	
Revenue	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Profit	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Per Share	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Coca-Cola		6th Qtr. <td colspan="2">1993<td colspan="2">1994</td></td>		1993 <td colspan="2">1994</td>		1994	
Revenue	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Profit	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Per Share	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Houston Ind.		6th Qtr. <td colspan="2">1993<td colspan="2">1994</td></td>		1993 <td colspan="2">1994</td>		1994	
Revenue	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Profit	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Per Share	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
West Germany		6th Qtr. <td colspan="2">1993<td colspan="2">1994</td></td>		1993 <td colspan="2">1994</td>		1994	
Revenue	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Profit	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Per Share	195	195	195	195	195	195	195

Shopping Lists Confirm Pitchers' Priority

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One ingredient of the Kansas City Royals' World Series championship last fall stood out above the rest: pitching. Except for George Brett, the Royals had no legitimate offensive threat, so if there ever was any question, the Royals re-established the idea that pitching can carry a team.

With that in mind, some teams went out this winter and sought to bolster their corps of starting pitchers. With spring training beginning later this week, here is a rundown on what some teams did or did not do in the off-season in their efforts to supplant the Royals as World Series winners. No team, after all, has repeated since the New York Yankees in 1978.

Curiously, the team that suffered the most at the arms of the Royal pitchers, the St. Louis Cardinals, not only didn't improve their pitching, but they also weakened their starting rotation. The Cards finally traded for Joaquin Andujar's talents and traded him to Oakland. They as yet have not replaced him with a pitcher who could be expected to win 20 or more games, as Andujar has done in each of the last two seasons.

Meanwhile, the Cardinals' chief rival for the National League East title, the New York Mets, obtained left-hander Bob Ojeda, adding depth that could be felt into the bullpen.

Philadelphia added Steve Bedrosian and Tom Hummel to its corps of relievers, but lost John Denny from an already thin starting rotation. The Chicago Cubs did not make any deals for any kind of pitchers; they just hope their starting five will be as healthy and successful as they were in 1984 when the Cubs won the division championship.

Denny, who has pitched an 18-2 record since he was the Cy Young Award in 1983, has moved to Cincinnati, where the Reds expect him and Bill Gullickson (obtained from Montreal) to join Mario Soto and Tom Seaver in a formidable rotation that could help the team challenge for the National League West championship.

The Los Angeles Dodgers, who had the best pitching staff in the league last season, don't need any additional starters, but they have added Ed Vasquez to their bullpen, which needed a left-hander.

In the American League East, which has had five different winners in the last five seasons, the Yankees and the Detroit Tigers have strengthened their starting staffs.

The Yankees' acquisition of Britt Burns should prove far more beneficial than their signing of Ed Whiting last winter, but their starting five doesn't appear to be as strong as the Tigers' quintet of Jack Morris, Dan Fuly, Will Turrent, Frank Tompa and Dave LaPoint.

A 26-year-old left-hander, LaPoint has three winning seasons with St. Louis before going 7-17 with a 3.57 earned-run average with hapless San Francisco last year. He could turn out to be a more productive fifth starter for the Tigers than Ojeda for the Mets.

The Toronto Blue Jays, the eventual defending champions, didn't alter their pitching staff, and they may find themselves over staffed.

Last season, Toronto shuffled several pitchers in and out of the fifth spot and just managed to outpace the Yankees.

The Baltimore Orioles, usually rich in starting pitchers, return with the same group that contributed to a dismal season, but Manager Earl Weaver is confident his starters can revert to previous form.

The A's made the biggest starting-bench change in the American League West with their acquisition of Andujar.

The other division teams making significant pitching alterations did so in their bullpen — the Chicago White Sox obtaining Dave Schwindt and Neil Allen and the California Angels getting Gary Lucas to replace Donnie Moore, whom they resigned as a free agent.

The Royals, of course, didn't have to make any pitching changes.

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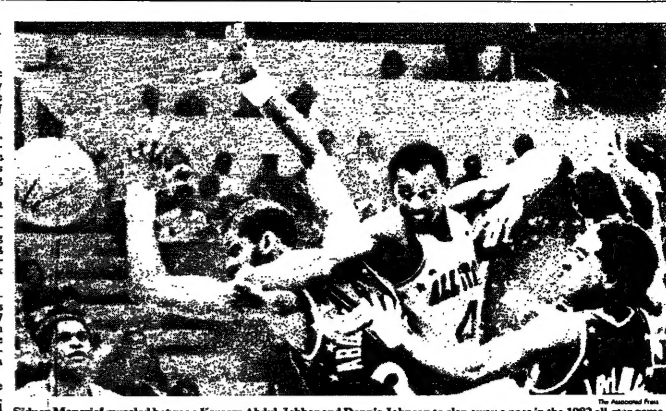
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Sidney Moncrief mauled between Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Dennis Johnson to slap away a pass in the 1982 all-star game.

Moncrief: Milwaukee's Man for All Reasons

By Sam McManis
Los Angeles Times Service

MILWAUKEE — It is usually not mandatory, nor even advisable, to break a sweat during game-day practices, and the Milwaukee Bucks had no intention of doing so because Coach Don Nelson had dragged them onto the court.

Perhaps realizing that his players were working only to stay warm while the chilly MECCA Arena, Nelson had them walk — not run — through the plays the Chicago Bulls were expected to use in that night's National Basketball Association game.

But once Sidney Moncrief squared off against reserve guard Ricky Pierce who was prototyping Bill Guard Gervin rather unconconvincingly, he couldn't help but sweat.

His defensive excellence has made Moncrief, at 6-4 and 183 pounds (193 meters, 83 kilograms), a three-time all-defensive team choice and the leader of the league's fifth-best defensive squad.

Moncrief, 28, is a free-range NBA all-star. He has per-game career averages of 17.8 points, 3.7 rebounds and 4 assists, as Nelson often points out, he makes other contributions that cannot be charted.

But what Moncrief most to Milwaukee fans is his ability to do and do well in each of his six positions.

sometimes literally — to 17 points by Moncrief, who counted with 20 of his own while playing less than three quarters of another run by the Bucks.

"When you play against Moncrief, you're in for a night of all-around basketball," said Jerry "He'll hound you everywhere you go, both ends of the court. You just expect it."

At his best — and the remarkable thing is that he's almost always at his best — Moncrief is arguably the NBA's best all-around guard, and most accurately one of its hardest workers.

There may be a few more effective passers, more than a few better outside shooters and many with bodies better suited to the role of NBA guard. But no one does it all as well as Moncrief.

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me a very strong foundation to work from. It carried over into basketball — I was hesitant about doing anything halfway.

By the time he was a senior at the University of Arkansas, Moncrief was an All-American who had starred in many sports with his ability to play the low post at 4. The game that cemented his reputation as a defensive wizard came in the 1975 NCAA tournament's Midwest Regionals, when the Razorbacks played Indiana State. That night, Moncrief draped himself all over Larry Bird, making it extremely difficult for Bird to get open shots.

Indiana State, however, won the game and went to the Final Four.

There is talk in Little Rock that Moncrief might someday run for office, because he is without question, the most popular athlete in the state. "I wouldn't be surprised," said Junior Bridgeman of the Los Angeles Clippers. "I've been down to Arkansas with him three or four times, and he's big, strong. He's more than just a basketball player to them. He's a favorite son. I know that's an overused term, but everyone there looks up to him."

"Writers ask me about Sidney. They ask me if he really is as perfect as he seems. I feel kind of bad because I can't think of anything I did to say about him. What you see is what is there."

Hard work and Moncrief were formally introduced when he was 7 and his mother was trying to get off welfare in the then-segregated government projects in East Little Rock, Arkansas. He was handed a list of chores to complete by the time his mother, a hotel maid, returned from work. "The threat of punishment was all we needed to keep us in line," he said. "Even when she wasn't around — and she worked a lot — we knew there were certain things we had to do and certain ways we had to act. It gave us a sense of direction."

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Trainer Sees Trans-Atlantic Racing on the Upswing

By Graham L. Jones
Los Angeles Times Service

ARCADIA, California — Trainer Celine Brittain returned home last week, flying back to England with the 1985 Eclipse Award under one arm and a dossier of information on U.S. horse racing under the other.

Of the two items, the second is perhaps the more important. The first represents the already accomplished: Brittain earned her Eclipse as best female turf horse of 1985 for her victory in the \$3 million Breeders' Cup Turf Stakes Nov. 2 at New York's Aqueduct Race-track.

As the dossier, on the other hand, represents the future — in particular, Brittain's intention to build on her success. Her plans are ambitious and include sending horses to this year's Kentucky Derby, Arlington Million and Breeders' Cup races.

Europe's leading money-winning trainer last year, Brittain believes in the future of trans-Atlantic racing. He predicts that in the years to come an increasing number of European horses will be competing in the United States and more and more U.S. horses will be sent to race in Europe.

Brittain, 51, wants to be in the vanguard of that movement. A man with a quiet confidence, he has set his sights on conquering the colonies and apparently has the horses to give it.

about. He has 115 in his barn, among them 65 2-year-olds.

Pebbles, referred to by Brittain as the "filly of the century" ever before her August triumph, is the key to his hopes.

She is slated to defend her Breeders' Cup title at Santa Anita next November, but Brittain said last year won't begin "until the middle of the English season." She'll run maybe twice and then go for the Arlington Million.

Understandably, Brittain has a special feeling for the 5-year-old mare and enjoys reliving her triumphs over such top European horses as Rainbow Quest, Slip Anchor, Communique and Palace Music. "She made them look like kids," he said.

His confidence in Pebbles is reflected by the fact that it cost \$225,000 to supplement her into the Breeders' Cup.

At least three Brittain-trained horses will be running in the United States this year. Besides Pebbles in the Arlington Million and Breeders' Cup, he will send Bold Arrangement to the Grass Stakes and Kentucky Derby and Jupiter Island to the San Juan Capistrano Handicap.

Brittain said he is even considering setting up operations on both sides of the Atlantic, saying he would not need to change his training methods in order to compete here.

"I feel that if I came here for any period of time I would train exactly the same as your trainers do here," he said.

"I don't think you can beat the system. I mean it's worked and proven itself. If you come from England, you don't come over with any secrets or anything special — you just come over with a horse that's good enough."

Is he considering coming over? "Yes, more and more," he said. "Within the next two years I'm hoping to put together my own racing track in the Newmarket (England) area. I've got it put down to do. I've got the site picked out but I haven't got it bought yet. I need another Breeders' Cup purse."

His reference to setting up a dirt track in a country where all racing is done on turf reflects his belief in English racing's future. "I think there are drastic changes coming in our racing," he said.

"We certainly must have a dirt track before long. That's the sad reality. I can see that happening in the next five years."

The international racing will certainly be more of a challenge. I can see horses fitting both ways, coming from the States to race in England and certainly more horses being shipped out to race from England.

"A lot of people don't like to evaluate and ship to put to use," he said.

"It's more important now because of the cost of training horses and the cost of purchasing horses. The time they spend in the barn is no good to anybody. It's the time they spend on the race track that matters most."

Klammer Calls for Reform To Bolster Ski Cup Appeal

The Associated Press

MILAN — Austria's Franz Klammer, the longtime "king of downhill" who retired last year, has said that fewer races and a reformed start for the top 30 skiers could rescue the World Cup of Alpine skiing from dwindling attendance and interest.

Klammer, the 1976 Olympic downhill champion, also said

that the super-giant slalom event should be eliminated from the cup calendar because "it is a hybrid race, which is seldom spectacular and does not stir any interest among ski fans." The 32-year-old, now a businessman, made his comments here over the weekend.

Klammer said that he will act as consultant for some U.S. winter resorts and added he will support plans for organizing a professional circuit of downhills.

Klammer, who won 25 World Cup downhill in 11 years, said that too many races and confusing points system is jeopardizing the cup circuit. "Fewer World Cup races must be held, to revive the interest of fans. The reverse start of the top 30 also is good for television purposes as well as a sort of payoffs at the end of the season, for the top skiers only," Klammer said.

George Lang, president of the World Cup organizing committee, said recently that the competition was being considered for the next season.

The reverse start of the top 30 skiers in World Cup special and giant slalom races was tried last December but was discontinued after the first race following the opposition of skiers and team officials.

"I can understand the point of view of skiers. If track conditions deteriorate in the second heat," Klammer said, "but it is the only way to keep fans at the finish line or television screens for the full second run."

Gustavo Thoeni, the Italian skier who was one of Klammer's toughest rivals in the 1970s, agreed that the cup schedule should be shortened and simplified. "Three specialties — downhill, giant slalom and special slalom — are enough," he said. "The points system must be made easier to understand," Thoeni said.

Nordiques Latest Victims Of the Kings of the Road

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

QUEBEC — What started out as a fortuitous road trip has turned into something of a journey to Shangri-la for the Los Angeles Kings. Stuck in place in the Seydlitz Division before the Kings were in two of the National Hockey League's toughest

argues on Monday and Tuesday nights and came away with surprising victories over the Montreal Canadiens and Quebec Nordiques.

"These games in 'La Belle Province' have put us right back in the playoff picture," said right wing Phil Sikes, who scored two goals, including the winner in Tuesday's 5-4 victory over Quebec.

"The turning point of the game was not my goal — it came three or four games ago, when we started playing basic hockey. We've been playing well, and it's really good to start getting some results for our efforts," Los Angeles head coach Phil Sikes, who scored two goals, including the winner in Tuesday's 5-4 victory over Quebec.

With teammate Bryan Erickson serving a hooking penalty, Sikes scored his second unassisted goal of the night at 8:27 of the third period to give the Kings a 5-3 lead. Erickson was still off the ice 19 seconds later when Dave Hunter, who scored his second off the night to put Quebec to within a goal.

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Selected Goals Results

WEST
Seattle 7, Montreal 6
St. Louis 4, Vancouver 3
San Jose 4, Los Angeles 3
Dallas 4, Minnesota 3
Chicago 4, Detroit 3
Philadelphia 4, New York 3
Pittsburgh 4, Washington 3
Columbus 4, Boston 3
New Jersey 4, Hartford 3
Buffalo 4, New York 3
Tampa Bay 4, St. Petersburg 3
Florida 4, Atlanta 3
Nashville 4, Carolina 3
San Antonio 4, Houston 3
Dallas 4, Minnesota 3
Chicago 4, Detroit 3
Philadelphia 4, New York 3
Pittsburgh 4, Washington 3
Columbus 4, Boston 3
New Jersey 4, Hartford 3
Buffalo 4, New York 3
Tampa Bay 4, St. Petersburg 3
Florida 4, Atlanta 3
Nashville 4, Carolina 3
San Antonio 4, Houston 3

EAST
Boston 4, Montreal 3
New York 4, Philadelphia 3
Pittsburgh 4, Washington 3
Columbus 4, Boston 3
New Jersey 4, Hartford 3
Buffalo 4, New York 3
Tampa Bay 4, St. Petersburg 3
Florida 4, Atlanta 3
Nashville 4, Carolina 3
San Antonio 4, Houston 3
Dallas 4, Minnesota 3
Chicago 4, Detroit 3
Philadelphia 4, New York 3
Pittsburgh 4, Washington 3
Columbus 4, Boston 3
New Jersey 4, Hartford 3
Buffalo 4, New York 3
Tampa Bay 4, St. Petersburg 3
Florida 4, Atlanta 3
Nashville 4, Carolina 3
San Antonio 4, Houston 3

PHIL SIKES
"It's good to start getting results."

play and we expect to have short-lived good results against us," said defenseman Alain Caron. Counted his coach, Alain Caron: "You can't make mistakes like that. Sometimes you take a chance and it works, but you can't exaggerate. The game is a lot more complicated and it has to be a calculated risk."

"Part of our strategy was to shoot away from Gosselin's glove side," said Los Angeles coach Phil Quinn. "We felt we could create more opportunities shooting at his stick side. It worked because he gave us a lot of rebounds."

Taylor's power-play goal with five seconds left in the second period gave the Kings a 4-3 lead. Quebec had opened the scoring at 3:37 of the first period when Patrick Lebeau, who scored his first goal, scored his first goal.

Defensesman Walt P. Taylor scored his second goal in the second period before Hunter tied it for Quebec on a power play. Sikes' first goal came less than two minutes later, but Anderson soon made the score 5-3 while the Nordiques had a two-man advantage. (AP UP)

SCOREBOARD

Basketball	Hockey
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NBA Standings	National Hockey League Standings
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Atlantic Division	Central Division	East Division	West Division
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Atlantic Division	Central Division	East Division	West Division
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Atlantic Division	Central Division	East Division	West Division
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Atlantic Division	Central Division	East Division	West Division
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Atlantic Division	Central Division	East Division	West Division
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Atlantic Division	Central Division	East Division	West Division
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Atlantic Division	Central Division	East Division	West Division
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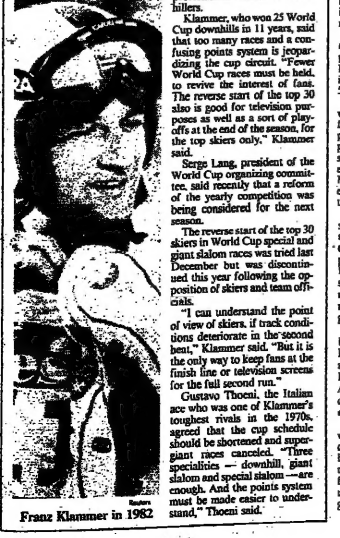
Atlantic Division	Central Division	East Division	West Division
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Atlantic Division	Central Division	East Division	West Division
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Atlantic Division	Central Division	East Division	West Division
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Atlantic Division	Central Division	East Division	West Division
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Atlantic Division	Central Division	East Division	West Division
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Franz Klammer in 1982

ART BUCHWALD

One Decent Bathing Suit

WASHINGTON—As far as I am concerned, summer blows in when the Sports Illustrated bathing-suit edition hits the stands. It should be the same for other people because the issue is always a sell-out.

I was extremely pleased with this year's cover, which features Miss Elle MacPherson and as much of Miss MacPherson as the Sports Illustrated editors were permitted to show. She is also wearing a blue bathing suit.

My wife demanded to know why I had brought the issue home.

"I'm dying to read about bicycle racing in Switzerland," she said. "It makes no difference to me if you want to tear over the bathing suit photographs," she said.

"Leaving is too strong a word. It is essential we both get a preview of what to expect this summer on the sands of Martha's Vineyard."

My wife said: "Just when I think you've grown up, I discover you still have only one thing on your mind."

"Why won't you admit most of the women's swimmers are not signed for swimming?"

"What are they designed for?" "Flaunt themselves. They are aware that although the swimsuit market is worth billions of dollars, only 5 percent of the suits ever get worn."

"You seem to know a lot about the business."

"The bathing suit is a marvel of American engineering. The less fabric they use the more they can charge for it. All they have to do is sew two thin strips of nylon and a shoelace together and they can charge \$100. Women don't want a bathing suit that looks like a beach towel. They want one that looks like a beach towel."

"We have a constitutional right to wear anything that feels good in the season. This does not mean we are stalking males."

"Then why do you always get a picture before going to the beach?"

"You're shouting."

"Look at these pictures. The lady on the cover can hardly keep the suit on. Don't tell me she's dressed that way to swim the English Channel."

"Maybe she hopes to get a good suntan."

"Wrong again. It's because she can arouse some poor helpless jerk on the beach into having lascivious thoughts about her while he's trying to read Les Miserables' book."

"My wife scanned the cover. 'There is nothing provocative in this bathing suit,' she said."

"Not in the bathing suit—outside it. Everything provocative is bulging out. There is a man on a beach to do when the waves by—other than pound the sand with his fist?"

There was steam coming out of my wife's ears. "Just because a woman likes to wear something comfortable does not mean she is looking for a husband."

"O.K., let's say the bathing suit is worn not to tease a man, but just to get a good suntan. Why don't you go to the beach with a good suntan?"

"Everybody wants a good suntan."

"To attract the opposite sex?" "Bah, humbug and oink, oink, oink."

"Here is a replica of the suit Bob Derek wore in '10. It's a see-through T-shirt. They designed it with one thing in mind—to make strong men cry."

"That's your opinion."

"I know full well when I see it. Sports Illustrated proves that for all the arides she has toward liberation, every female must be as seduced by whom he has been influenced."

Piano Playing in the Heroic Tradition

By Lon Tuck

WASHINGTON—Earl Wild is certainly the world's only pianist to have composed for Sid Caesar, toured with Eleanor Roosevelt and been marked in distinctly with Vladimir Horowitz. This master of keyboard pyrotechnics, who was here to play Liszt, and only Liszt, on a formidable program at the Kennedy Center, has a life intertwined with such incongruities.

What other pianist got his start in broadcasting? What other person of any kind ever found himself doing dinner music with Colonel Stoopnager and Arturo Toscanini?

Only a few superlative pianists remain. Wild, Abino Weinberger, Horowitz, and good day. The greatest players of the new era tend to be more contemplative and cerebral, and, like these, Wild desired the way of younger performers "dominated by musicologists who frightened them into uniformity."

What is missing, Wild has written, is as much a question of spirit as of substance. He recalls a recital decades ago in his native Pittsburgh by Joseph Hoffman: "His program was usually on the higher side. I loved hearing his ideas, even though they sometimes bordered on the outrageous."

In that tradition, Wild has chosen to go on a pianistic binge, less because he has just turned 70 than because he just feels like it. The Washington Symphony, in 1957 he went to a series of 11, all Liszt, to be followed by sets of three each in New York, Chicago and Boston.

Wild described Liszt as the most influential composer throughout my long career. The composer was the model of the superlative, and this is the 100th anniversary of his death. If no other pianist appears to be observing the anniversary, it may be because there are easier ways to make a living. Liszt's enormous work for the piano is the most consistently daunting.

Wild the exemplar of this heroic tradition, said Wild the pianist, is not an easy man to play. He is a man of great, gentle courtesy, full of stories of his diverse career.

His father died when he was young. At 15 he went to work for a Pittsburgh radio station, and also became the staff pianist with the Pittsburgh Symphony. In 1937 he went to New York to study with Egon Petri and Paul Godowsky, and joined the music staff of NBC, where he would work for many years.

Some days he wrote arrangements for Colonel Stoopnager on the Fred Allen show. On others he was staff pianist with the NBC Symphony under Toscanini.

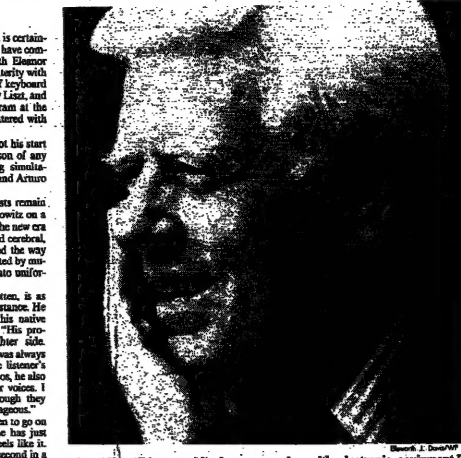
Wild recordings from those days range from the eclectic past in Debussy's "Blues" to a fine Toscanini "Rhapsody in Blue" with Wild as soloist.

During World War II, Wild was stationed in Washington as a flutist. He ended up touring with Eleanor Roosevelt, playing the national anthem before her speeches. Still with NBC in the 1950s, he wrote some of Sid Caesar's musical parodies.

His hands are surprisingly small, given the power he brings to his playing. But, as he recently observed in an article in Musical America:

"Rachmaninov's large hands were a blessing of sorts, but also a great problem. In active playing on over-sized hands is definitely a hindrance. This is the real reason we find so few octave passages in his music. He used his thumbs to great advantage and delighted in the ease with which he could slide from a black note to a white note without the slightest change in texture. Many of his fingerings were unconventional, but they certainly worked for him. Even though the stretch of his hand was enormous, he rarely played a tenth in a large chord in the left hand without using a slight roll. This type of detail work in his playing was the ingredient which applied the human quality to his performances. It kept the natural sound in the music, as opposed to the constantly precise placement of large chords that produces a mechanical sound."

If he had remained an imperfect instrument, Wild says the piano has been perfected about as far as it will go. As for the state of new piano music, "The last real composer for the piano was Prokofiev," he declared, adding, "I am convinced that Liszt, with his prophetic understanding, would agree composing with electronic equipment."



Earl Wild: "Liszt would adore composing with electronic equipment."

"Toscanini flashes of genius were just so brilliant," Wild said. "And it was all the more special because it was one of those geniuses embodied in a personality who was fully educated. That Wild recognized, was a reason for Toscanini's diabolic temper: 'It was directed as such at himself as it was at others.'"

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PEOPLE

Friedkin Files Libel Suit

The film director William Friedkin has filed a \$15-million libel suit against the Los Angeles Times because William DeLoach, who was in the Nixon White House, was quoted in an article last November as saying he was "a homosexual."

Friedkin's lawyer, a "defendant" in the suit, that Friedkin, whose film "The French Connection" was the "Friedkin Connection" to play his role too realistically.

The libel suit was filed by Friedkin's lawyer, a "defendant" in the suit, that Friedkin, whose film "The French Connection" was the "Friedkin Connection" to play his role too realistically.

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association, chairman of Chrysler, whom Ford had just fired as head of the State of Liberty-Ellis Island centennial commission. The letter, dated Feb. 19, said Ford had offered Ford a \$500 release if he bought a Chrysler.

Nairobi's largest newspaper, The Daily Nation, confessed Wednesday that it had been hoaxed by Eric Aworo, a Nairobi-based radio figure who claimed to have won a 600-kilometer (380-mile) reverse-rally in New Zealand.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

DON'T WAIT... for a medical center to be built. The new medical center is now open. The new medical center is now open. The new medical center is now open.

WE SERVE THOMPSON PUMP... for a medical center to be built. The new medical center is now open. The new medical center is now open. The new medical center is now open.

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REAL ESTATE

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